Elkhorn District Advocate.

VOL. 1. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, NOV. 3, 1892. No. 4.

THIS AND THAT

Canadian journalism, as a distinct class, has been dimly recognized for years, but during that time, recognized more by nations outside the Dominion than by our own home people. This state of things is gradually changing, and we find that Canadians are beginning to be appreciated by their compatriots and, that their writings are now finding a market in their own land. The publication of high-class Canadian Literary journals is not now fraught with the difficulties of five years ago, when a douse of cold water was the unwelcome reception given to aspiring editors and writers; but now, the tables are turned, a warm reception is given to any journal purely Canadian in its tone, and no stronger proof of this can we have than that shown by the hand of welcome held out to the lately established *Lake Magazine* published in Toronto. We have a good magazine of the same class in Montreal that has already made a reputation for itself, and, not to be behind the times, Manitoba has published and is receiving hearty congratulations upon the appearance of her literary monthly.

As *The Lake* is the latest addition to Canadian journalism, we will give a short review of its contents for the month of October. Nearly every style of magazine literature has already found a place upon its pages, from the discussion of state affairs to the beauties of poetry. In this number the political articles are written by J. R. Payne, "Two Leaders of the Commons" and Frank Yeigh, who discusses with good common sense the question of "Young Men in Politics." An excellent paper entitled, "The Canal Tolls Question," is contributed by R. S. White, M.P., while David Boyle, D.Sc. writes a learned article, profusely illustrated, upon the "Archæology of Ontario." Rev. W. S. Blackstock gives the readers some delightful pictures, of nature told in such exquisite language that we fancy the phantasmagoria is before our own eyes, and we too see the silver treed mountain in the far west, the Hudson widened into oceanic grandeur, her waves threaded with glittering gold and the breath of fairies enveloping her like a mesh of cobweb lace; and what can give us an idea of the awful beauty of that magnificent sunset better than the exquisite pen sketch which His fingers have traced? Beauty of language is a great gift, and Mr. Blackstock is richly endowed. "The South Since the War" is a familiar title, but Mr. A. W. Wright writes from what he has seen, and is of the same opinion as all other Canadians who have lived south of Mason and Dixon's line since that time. Geo. E. Brook's paper, "A Horrible Night," is of great interest to Northwesterners and to others who took part in helping to quell the rebellion of '85, being a vivid account of the Frog Lake massacre. "A Breakfast at Lord Houghton's" is full of interest and is written something in the style of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Hundred Days in Europe." George Stewart, L. L. D., is the writer, and readers will look for more of his contributions. Rev. W. S. McTavish writes an original paper on "Salutations," and Geo. E. Brame tells "Something about Scales." The two short stories, "A strange Experience," by E. Dean, and an unfinished tale by A. MacG. Lawson, are decidedly original and out of the ordinary short tale groove, space will not permit a sketch of them, but we will say that they are well worth reading. A number of poems are contributed, "Ruth" by Adelina Westney; "A Dirge" by A. L. M'Nab; "Haut-Canard," by Theodore H. Rand; "Service" by W. T. Tassie; and "Dearer Days" by Jas. A. Tucker.

We would heartily recommend this magazine to our readers as a good medium of the expression of Canadian thought.

What toss-balls we are in the hands of Fate! One moment, tossed high in the air of prosperity, the next lying low on the ground of adversity, then suddenly are we pitched up again, only to descend lower than ever. Fortunately our natures are imbued with a strong sense of hope that enables us to bear the vagaries of fate with a wonderful fortitude. We ever look onward, and the future is always golden. What is past is over, and the present is always common-place. But the brightness of the future urges us on, and even fate herself seems powerless to mar the radiance of the vision ever before us. Without hope, and the continual looking upon the bright side of life, we would be disconsolate indeed; and there is nothing in our natures to which we should so persistently cling. A man without hope is a man almost without life. A man with hope fears nothing.

Old Gentleman (benevolently): "Let me see. I believe you are the boy I bought a paper of yesterday, when I didn't have change. I owe you a half-penny. Here it is."

Newsboy (who isn't the boy): "Never mind, mister. Keep it fer yer honesty!"

In a Florida paper last week we noticed an editorial commenting upon the number of murders and suicides that had recently been committed in the Southern States, and, following close upon it was an editorial from the pen of Mr. Sheppard, the well-known "Don" of journalism, beginning "A wave of murder and suicide seems to be passing over Canada. Indeed, this country seems to be furnishing more than its share of sensational crimes." What can be the meaning of this reckless taking of life? Are people, at times, so influenced by what others do that they must follow their example either for good or for evil? Can a wicked thought although unuttered, be so intense in its hatred and malignity that it effects others of the same temperment in the same way as it does its possessor? Can peoples' ideas effect the air and cause men to breathe in thoughts that are foreign to their natures? What is it?

We have waves of calamity, waves of religion, waves of invention, waves of unbelief, waves of different kinds of literature, waves of insanity, that come without the slightest warning, sweep over humanity, and leave either sorrow or joy in their path. But this last wave is awful, insanity itself is not so bad, and yet, there appears to be no cause for it. If the all-absorbing thoughts of a few have effected the many, why should not the contra thoughts of the many effect the few, and their strong determination to dispel the horrible crime have an effect upon those who seemed possessed with the idea that they must practice it? There would be no harm in trying this remedy at any rate, and its results, if not as complete as we would wish, cannot fail to do some good; for, even a thousand peoples' minds bent upon the accomplishment of some good object, be it what it may, will certainly be of some benefit to mankind.

LORD SELKIRK'S SETTLEMENT.

Continued from last week.

"On the afternoon of the 19th of June," says Mr. Pritchard in his narrative, "a man in the watch-house called out, that the Half-breeds were coming. The governor, some other gentlemen and myself, looked through spy-glasses, and I distinctly saw some armed people on horseback passing along the plains. A man then called out, they, (meaning the Half-breeds) are making for the settlers; on which the governor said, "We must go out and meet these people; let twenty men follow me." We proceeded by the old road leading down the settlement. As we were going along we met many of the settlers running to the fort, crying "the Half-breeds — the Half-breeds." When we advanced about three quarters of a mile along the settlement, we saw some people on horseback behind a point of woods. On our nearer approach the party seemed more numerous; on which, the governor made a halt, and sent for a field piece, which delaying to arrive, he ordered us to advance. We had not proceeded far, before the Half-breeds, on horseback, with their faces painted in a most hideous manner, and in the dresses of Indian warriors, came forward and surrounded us in the form of a half-moon. We then extended our line, and moved more into the open plain; and as they advanced, we retreated a few steps backwards, and then saw a Canadian, named Boucher, ride up to us waving his hand, and calling out, "What do you want?" the governor replied, "What do *you* want?" To which Boucher answered, "We want our fort." The governor said, "Go to your fort." They were, by this time, near each other, and consequently spoke too low for me to hear. Being at some little distance to the right of the governor, I saw him take hold of Boucher's gun, and almost immediately a general discharge of firearms took place; but whether it began on our side or that of the enemy, it was impossible to distinguish; my attention was then directed towards my personal defence. In a few minutes, almost all our people were either killed or wounded. Captain Rogers, having fallen, rose up again and came towards me, when not seeing one of our party who was not either killed or disabled, I called out to him, "For God's sake give yourself up." He ran towards the enemy for that purpose, myself following him. He raised up his hands, and, in English and broken French, called out for mercy. A Half-breed, (son of Colonel William McKay) shot him through the head, and another cut open his belly with a knife, with the most horrid imprecations. Fortunately for me, a Canadian (named Lavigne) joining his entreaties to mine, saved me (though with the greatest difficulty) from sharing the fate of my friend at that moment. After this I was rescued from death in the most Providential manner, no less than six different times, on my road to, and at the Frog Plain, (the head quarters of these cruel murders.) I there saw that Alexander Murray and his wife, two of William Bannerman's children, and Alexander Sutherland, settlers, and likewise Anthony MacDonnell, a servant were prisoners, having been taken before the action took place. With the exception of myself no quarter was given to any of us. The knife, axe or ball, put a period to the existance of the wounded; and on the bodies of the dead practiced all those horrible barbarities which characterise the inhuman heart of the savage. The amiable Mr. Semple lying on his side, (his side having been broken,) and supporting his head on his hand, addressed the chief commander of our enemies, by inquiring if he was Mr. Grant; and being answered in the affirmative, "I am not mortally wounded," said Mr. Semple, "and, if you could get me conveyed to the fort, I think I should live." Grant promised he would do so and immediately left him in the care of a Canadian, who afterwards told, that an Indian of their party came up and shot Mr. Semple in the breast."—(p. 8) 84.

(To be concluded.)

Mr. Penny (rushing indoors): "Up all over the town!"

Mrs. P. (eagerly): "What, dear? What, dear?"

"The sky!" shouted Mr. P., making for the door.

WHERE THE WEEDS GROW.

The Strip Along the Fences Their Home.

The strip of land along fences and hedges is usually a propagating place for foul weeds. The strip should be thoroughly cleaned at once each year. In tilling the land it is best to plow as close to the fence as possible, as with and under cultivation, undesirable growths of plants are easily subdued. The strips along the fences are almost a loss as far as the production of any crop is concerned, and the amount of this character of land should be reduced year by year by the removal of division fences. The greatest economy is practiced in working large fields without troublesome fences. If you have a division fence of rails overgrown with weeds, bushes and vines, the best plan is to set the fence over on the adjoining strip for one year, in the meantime thoroughly plow and cultivate the infected strip, sowing to grain and seeding down with grass. If the fence has been long located, the land will be found to be very fertile, in which case it will pay to cultivate for a term of years. Hoed crops, such as potatoes, will thrive for two years in succession without the aid of any fertilizer.

As fast as possible, dispense with rail and stump fences using those of wire instead. Never allow a weed to go to seed especially along the fences, and when bushes and vines appear, eradicate them the first season when they can be pulled up by the roots. If left two or three years they must be dug and the brush burned.—American Agriculturist.

Eradicating Wild Mustard.

The only successful way is to summer-fallow the land by plowing early in the spring, and cultivate and plow thoroughly several times during the spring, summer and fall. Then sow to wheat or rye and seed the land. Always remember to sow clean grain, and be careful in threshing not to let mustard seed get in the manure pile, to be hauled out on the land again. Some practice this mode of sowing spring grain on land foul with mustard: Plow the land quite early, harrow it down and let lay until the mustard has sprouted and grown half an inch; then harrow and sow the land with clean spring grain, and in that way you kill all the mustard on the surface, and it will come out a little; but that does not clean the land; it should be done as first stated—summer-fallowed.

Salting Live Stock.

Instead of throwing it in handfuls upon the ground after the old method, take a new, sound barrel out into the field, place it upon its side upon some dry knoll, where there is no shade, saw out four or five staves between the larger or middle hoops, thus giving the animals access to the salt at will, and at the same time leaving a pretty fair protection from the rain, to the contents of the barrel. After half or more has been eaten, saw out another stave or two on each side of the opening, thus making it large enough for them to use out all that remains. By this plan all the animals in the herd will help themselves to just the quantity they need, whenever they want it, and the waste is much less than by any other method.—Ohio Farmer.

Good News from "Home."

"At the present time," says the London Agricultural Gazette, "no case of foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist in Great Britain and Ireland. It is confidently believed by the Board of Agriculture that this harrassing and costly affection of live-stock has once more been exterminated."

Facts to Figure On.

Select seed grain with care.

Stables are never too clean.

When pastures fail, feed your stock.

Keep experimenting in a small way.

The grass-fed hog is a clean animal.

Overfat hens are fit only for market.

Clover and exercise make clean meat.

Have mangers moveable, so they can be readily cleaned.

There is as much difference in drivers as in horses.

There are thousands of conditions that affect the soil.

The more bushels to the acre the less the cost per bushel.

Dirty heels are the beginning of scratches.

The profits are made in the by-products of milking.

Look out for weed seed in the fence corners.

Give shelter when the cold frosty nights come.

Clean quarters and feed make clean meat.

The long-sided hog makes the most bacon.

Never allow stock to get out of condition.

Don't allow fruit trees to carry too big a load.

Animals confined should be well bedded.

Rotation is favorable to the use of all the elements of the soil.

There is no such thing as success in evil or failure in good.

No one should be obliged to fence other people's cattle out.

Babies are among the most precious of the farm products.

Only what is digested and assimilated adds to the growth.

It is better for an animal to move around than to stand idle.

CONSCIENCE IN WORK.

"RIGHT DOING" FROM PRINCIPLE PAYS MORALLY AND MATERIALLY.

The Influence of Good Habits in Work—The Strictly Just and the Grossly Selfish—The Value of a Worker Measured by the Law of the Higher Self.

The policy of right doing, says Canadian Hardware, cannot be doubted. Every intelligent man and woman must—that in nearly every instance it pays richly and fully for whatever labor or self-sacrifice it may involve, and in the few cases where they cannot see this result most of them have sufficient faith in the law to trust it. Yet, if this be the only motive in action, it cannot be called right doing in the best sense. That which is done solely from the hope of gain or advantage cannot be of the highest type.

The habit of doing what we have to do as well as thoroughly and as speedily as possible without immediate reference to its probable or possible effects upon ourselves, is one which would of itself secure at once the best success for ourselves and the greatest good to the community. It would settle many vexed questions, and solve many knotty problems. Instead of this, the common course is to consider closely the comparative benefit that is likely to accrue to us in return. There are all degrees of this calculation, from the strictly just to the grossly selfish. One man tries to estimate the true worth of his labor and performs it accordingly; another gives as little work and secures as large returns as possible, and between these there is every shade. But in all such reckonings there is one important element left out. No one can count up the value of the labor which is both generous and conscientious. Even its money value can never be calculated.

The youth who enters business determined to do all that comes to his hands as well and as quickly as he can, who is anxious to learn and anxious to please, who never measures his labor by his wages, but freely gives all the work and the best work in his power, is vastly more valuable than the one who is always bearing in mind the small pay he is receiving and fearing that he should give too much in return. So the mechanic or clerk who, beyond his stated salary, beyond even his obligations to his employer or the demands which public opinion could make upon him, exerts himself to make his work as perfect as he can, and delights in its thoroughness and excellence, apart from any private benefit it can render him, has a value which never can be computed. It matters not what the work be, whether it be done with the spade of the laborer, the pen of the clerk, the brush of the artist, or the voice of the statesman. Such people are sought far and wide, there are places always open to them, and their services are always at a premium. Talents and skill tell for much, but conscience in work tells for more. He whose integrity is unquestionable, who can be trusted far and wide, who will work equally well alone as when every eye is upon him, and will do his best at all times, is an invaluable member of society. And he cannot do this simply from the motive of self-interest. It is the result of something more than intelligence and foresight—it is conscience, vitalizing every detail of labor, and raising it to its highest pitch of excellence.

Where Credit Does Good.

There are men who can date their reform from the condition of the ne'er-do-weel from the moment when somebody gave them credit. Many a young man needs but the steadying influence of somebody's confidence and of the sense of responsibility that such confidence begets in the right nature. The population abounds with men, particularly young men, who do not feel it incumbent upon them to save any of their earnings. They use their money to dress themselves, hire livery rigs, go to every description of entertainment, and after doing this thing for probably ten years they have no surplus to begin life seriously with. If some one could persuade them to put by a little each week in a savings bank it would be a philanthropical act—and one of public as well as private benefit, for each individual case of thrift is a factor in public and national progress.

But there are many people who cannot be reached by any appeal based on abstract considerations. They require something more tangible, to enlist their enthusiasm. There is a well-defined difference between types of men who are wasters that may be reclaimed. One can be led to save by an inducement that is entirely prospective. He is persuaded to lay aside money for a year because a lot of land then is coming on the market that can be got hold of for a small initial payment, and somebody urges him to hoard up for it. Another spendthrift has not the will to keep on denying himself and accumulating for something ahead of him, and before a month has gone by the good intention dissolves, and his money is squandered. But probably the same man would have kept on economically if the object were retrospective, if he had been trusted with something and had been drawn into an engagement to pay so much per month. That engagement supplies what his will lacks, that is authority, and the young man submits to it.

Honesty is not at fault in either of the supposed cases. With one an object gained is an incentive, with the other it probably would not, though an object of pursuit would be. It is a matter of common remark that some men work earnestly and honestly to get money to pay for dead horses, but have not the enterprise to keep on earning, that they may have money in hand to buy live ones when they need them. Thus debt is the only thing that will make some men save money. They do not earn to buy, they earn to pay. Such people have to be trusted by traders, and they are worth trusting.—Canadian Grocer.

We have heard with very great regret of the sad gun accident which has happened to Mr. A. L. N. Bain of the Hudson Bay Co., Fort Qu'Appelle.

Facts for the Fair.

As a rule, women require one hour of sleep more a day than men. Fewer of the latter reach the age of fifty than the former, but afterward the sterner sex has the best of it. It has also been found that single women live longer than single men, while married women on an average live two years longer than single ones. A woman's chance of getting married is calculated to be only two-and-a-half per cent. when she reaches her fortieth year. There is said to be only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect April 1st, 1892.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND

Leave Winnipeg at 11.30 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, Yorkton and intermediate stations. NOTE—A mixed train for Russell makes close connections at Binscarth on Tuesday and Thursday.

EASTBOUND

Leaves Yorkton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.05. NOTE—A mixed train leaves Russell at 7 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday, and makes connection at Binscarth with train for Winnipeg.

Leave Rapid City on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10.10.

Regular eastbound passenger trains make close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific westbound trains, and at Winnipeg with Eastbound trains of that company.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Leave.			Arrive.
		....Winnipeg....	17.25
18.50 ar.		Portage la Prairie	lv. 15.30
13.00			ar. 15.30
14.45	91	....Gladstone....	13.55
15.50	117	....Neepawa....	12.25
16.45	138	....Minnedosa....	11.40
17.45 ar.	150	....Rapid City....	lv. 10.10
18.24	171	....Shoal Lake....	9.57
19.45	191	....Birtle....	lv. 8.55
20.25	211	....Binscarth....	7.55
21.30	236	....Langenburg	6.45
23.45	279	....Yorkton	lv. 5.05
Arrive.			Leave

Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.

A. McDONALD, Gen. Passenger Agent

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Superintendent.

ISSUE No. 13.

NOTE. In replying to any of these Advertisements kindly mention this paper.

THOMPSON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WINNIPEG.

To Farmers and Others, Consignments of Hogs, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited. Grain of all kinds handled. Quotations given when required.

Write or Telegraph, P. O. Box 615. Telephone 62.

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BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL.

Gold Medal, Quebec, 1887.
Gold Medal, Montreal, 1881.
Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1887.
Silver Medal, London, Eng. 1887.
Silver Medal, Toronto, 1886.
Silver Medal, Guelph, 1886.

HAVE ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT

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Under the management of Mr. P. J. DOHERTY. Parcels sent forward weekly. Write for circulars to

P. J. DOHERTY,

A Cross-Eyed Lover.

"Tom was madly in love with Cora, and she told him if he would look her straight in the eye, and tell her that he never loved another, she would marry him."

"Did he do it?"

"No; he couldn't."

"Had loved another, had he?"

"Oh, no; he was cross-eyed!"

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD—Taking effect on Sunday, April 1892. [Central or 90th Meridian Time.]

North Bound. Boulder Express Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	North Bound. St. Paul Express. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	South Bound. St. Paul Express Daily.	South Bound. Boulder Express Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
2.20p	4.25p	0	....Winnipeg....	11.10a	1.10p
2.13p	4.13p	3.0	....Portage Junction....	11.18a	1.20p
1.56p	3.58p	9.8	....St. Norbet....	11.33a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	....Cartier....	11.47a	1.49p
1.32p	3.32p	20.5	....St. Agathe....	12.06p	2.06p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	....Union Point....	12.14p	2.17p
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	....Silver Plains....	12.26p	2.28p
12.50p	2.42p	40.4	....Morris....	12.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46.8	....St. Jean....	1.00p	
	2.13p	56.0	....Letellier....	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	....Emerson....	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	....Pembina....	2.00p	
	9.45a	168	....Grand Forks....	5.50p	
	5.35a	223	....Winnipeg Junction....	9.50p	
	8.35p	470	....Minneapolis....	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	....St. Paul....	7.00a	
	9.00a	883	....Chicago....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound. Mixed—Daily except Sunday.	East Bound. Passenger. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	West Bound. Passenger. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	West Bound. Mixed—Daily except Sunday.
			....Morris....	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		....Morris....	2.55p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p	10	....Lowe Farm....	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.48a	21.2	....Myrtle....	3.43p	10.19a
4.48p	11.37a	25.9	....Roland....	3.53p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	33.5	....Rosebank....	4.05p	11.12a
3.25p	11.03a	39.6	....Miami....	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	49.0	....Deerwood....	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.28a	54.1	....Altamont....	5.01p	1.05p
2.10p	10.20a	62.1	....Somerset....	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	68.4	....Swan Lake....	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	74.6	....Indian Springs....	5.52p	2.49p
12.19p	9.19a	79.4	....Mariapolis....	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	86.1	....Greenway....	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.35a	92.3	....Baldur....	6.35p	4.10p
10.28a	8.30a	102	....Belmont....	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	109.7	....Hilton....	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	117.1	....Ashdown....	7.53p	6.25p
9.02a	7.47a	120	....Wawanesa....	8.03p	6.38p
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	....Rounthwaite....	8.28p	7.27p
8.36a	7.04a	137.2	....Martinville....	8.48p	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	....Brandon....	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound. Mixed—Daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	West Bound. Mixed—Daily except Sunday.
11.35a	0	....Winnipeg....	4.30p
11.15a	3	....Portage Junction....	4.41p
10.49a	11.5	....St. Charles....	5.13p
10.41a	14.7	....Headingly....	5.20p
10.17a	21	....White Plains....	5.45p
9.29a	35.2	....Eustace....	6.33p
9.05a	42.1	....Oakville....	6.56p
8.25a	55.5	....Portage la Prairie.	7.40p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Car, on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express Daily.

Connections at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon British Columbia and California; also, close connection at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further information apply to

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Great Northwest Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect MONDAY, JAN. 18th, 1892.

WEST BOUND Read down. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.	EAST BOUND Read up. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.
11.15	....	Brandon, via CPR			20.05
12.10	....	Chater Junction			19.00
12.45	10.4	*Forest			18.25
13.40	27.6	Rapid City			17.30
14.35	32.2	Pettiplece			17.10
14.00	42.8	Oak River			16.35
15.00	51	Hamiota			16.00
ARRIVE.		*Flag Station.			LEAVE.

The Company reserve the right to make such variations in this Time Table, with or without notice, as circumstances may require.

J. COLB, President. A. CODD, Sec.-Treas. P. HOGUE, Superintendent, Brandon. Brandon, Man

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

CARPETS. OILCLOTHS. MATTINGS. LINOLEUMS, All Widths. CURTAINS, POLES, BLINDS. TABLE LINENS. NAPKINS. TOWELLINGS. SHEETINGS. BLANKETS.

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CARPET, CURTAIN AND HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHINFS,

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The lonly Complete Store of the kind in Manitoba. Samples sent on application. Goods delivered to country free of charge.

CARPETS SEWED FREE OF CHARGE. PLEASE WRITE US.

Extra Low Prices given to the Country.

PATENT VENTILATED CLOSET.

Awarded Diploma at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

You can have all the comfort and convenience of the most elaborate water closet, without the deadly sewer gas, by using one of our patent ventilated closets; the price brings it within the reach of all, can be placed in any room having a stove-pipe passing through it, or having an ordinary chimney hole; perfectly healthy, and ABSOLUTELY INODOROUS endorsed by the medical profession; a boon to women and children.

Our standard closet is manufactured of hard wood, panelled and beautifully finished in antique, with galvanized iron buckets which do not corrode, necessary piping, elbows and thimble all ready to set up. Shipped to any address in the Province or Territories upon receipt of price, $12.00, by writing the MANITOBA VENTILATED CLOSET CO., Box 427, Winnipeg.

No charge for crating or packing.

EVERY CLOSET GUARANTEED.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

The
Elkhorn District Advocate,
Weekly
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT THE
DISTRICT ADVOCATE OFFICE,
ELKHORN, MAN.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 per annum in advance.

Contributions, articles and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the editor, and be in his hands, not later than Wednesday at noon, otherwise they cannot be inserted until the following week. All communications must be written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One column,	1 year	80
"	6 months	48
"	3 months	29
"	1 month	12
Half column,	1 year	48
"	6 months	29
"	3 months	16
"	1 month	8.25
Quarter column	1 year	29
"	6 months	16
"	3 months	9.50
"	1 month	5.50
Eighth column	1 year	16
"	6 months	9.60
"	3 months	6.50
"	1 month	4

Transient Advertisements such as Sales, Entertainments, Legal Notices, Meetings, Tenders &c.—10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Lost, Stolen, Strayed, Wanted, For sale, To let &c. when no more than 10 lines,—50 cents 1st insertion, and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Additional lines at proportional rates.

F. J. GREENSTREET — PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I. — No. 4.

Thursday, November 3rd, 1892.

OUR ERRATIC PRINCE.
(communicated)

During the last few days subsequent to the decease of the Poet Laureate, the heir apparent has been subjected to a severe reprimand by the keeper of the national conscience, because, forsooth, he preferred rather to enjoy the excitement of New Market, than the solemn obsequies of Westminster Abbey. It appears to be a customary thing for the English press and pulpits to turn their literary guns upon the unfortunate Prince, and every little while dictate to His Highness what he shall, or shall not do. It is not our aim to defend or excuse this conduct by any means, as it is by no means worthy of emulation in most respects, but while reserving this opinion on his personal conduct, we neither excuse or approve of the persecution he is so frequently exposed to. Since the celebrated Bacarat scandal his conduct has been scrutinized and condemned almost more than that of any other public man. Yet there are men in high places equally as bad, and probably worse, whose conduct was disregarded. His influence is, in our judgment, very much overestimated, for while to a limited extent, the upper ten may be led by the Prince at his will, yet the mass of people are almost indifferent as to what he says or does. However, be that as it may, is it not too much to demand that he shall do the bidding of every literary or pulpit crank. With the conditions of life under which he is suffered to exist, it is unreasonable to demand that he shall act thus. His position as heir apparent debars him from political privileges, and as to taking any active part in the ruling of the nation, his position and his subjects do not require, and as a mere figure head he stands, untrammelled by officialdom, and undisturbed by national disturbance. The surest and most rapid way to send a man to perdition, is to keep his hands idle and his pockets full, and Albert Edward is in precisely the same position. It may be all very smart and pleasing to the journalistic mind to thus howl about his amusements and preferences, but he is nevertheless deserving of much commiseration, as there is not one of his critics who could endure with equal resistance the fawning flattery and conventional flummery of court life, and the demands on time, health and wealth, without evading public censure, or jeopardising character. And who after all is Lord Tennyson that the members of the Royal family should be obligated to play the roll of chief mourner for him? Perchance he may have been a poetical genius, about which, however, there appears to be a doubt, whose monetary more than personal influence obtained for him a splendid annuity for very doubtful duties, but why should his position be regarded as demanding the especial recognition of the sovereign of the realm, or his funeral the attendance of the Prince, any more than the death of the Royal ratcatcher, or the obsequies of the head butler of the Royal larder. The crime of attending the New Market races is not surely so enormous, when Jack, Tom and Dick from Premier to pauper will run helter shelter to witness a horse race, whether it be at New Market or Elkhorn. However, the Prince is eminently competent to manage his own affairs, and possesses a mind of his own; as all the opprobrium that has been heaped upon his head has not induced him to abandon his enjoyment of a good game at Bacarat or a friendly run down to New Market, and he still continues to be the jolly good fellow he always was.

Professor W. J. Waterbury is still the champion long endurance piano player of the world. His record established early yesterday morning is seventeen hours continuous playing. Professor Waterbury and Miss Ada Melville began playing in a museum at 9 a.m., Saturday. His record was fourteen hours and here was ten hours and thirty minutes. Both were confident of winning. To appreciate the severity of this test of endurance it must be remembered that there is no stop of any sort in the performance for any purpose whatever. From 9 a. m. until 1.52 a.m., a stretch of 16 hours and 52 minutes, Miss Melville never left her seat and never once stopped playing. At 1.55 yesterday morning she collapsed. Her hands fell from the keys to her lap and she was too exhausted to raise them. She was utterly prostrated. The professor himself, after the collapse of Miss Melville, played on for eight minutes, establishing the record of seventeen hours. Miss Melville's right wrist is swelled and stiff and the middle finger of the right hand is gloved and sore. The finger tips of both hands are numb and blistered. The professor's thumbs are nearly twice their usual size.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Log Shanty Farm,
Wallace Cross Roads.
Oct. 31st, 1892

DEAR ADVOCATE,

Am glad to see your paper keeps well up to the first number in interesting locals and correspondence, and districts not already represented would be benefiting themselves and you by sending in a weekly budget of items.

The continued fine weather has enabled most of us to get the fall plowing pretty well finished and my visitors from other districts report the same. The low prices for wheat causes universal grumbling, and as the crop is a light one it is, as the late lamented Lord Dundreary was wont to exclaim, "one of those things no fellow can understand." We are all waiting with interest the result of the shipment from Virden of eight or ten thousand bushels, direct to England, without the usual mixing of grades at Fort William and Montreal, and if the experiment proves as satisfactory financially, as I anticipate it will, there will probably be more heard about farmers' elevators, and the Patrons of Industry will have a wider and more useful field of labor than bucking the storekeepers who have always been their best friends.

Judging from your columns there appears to be a difference of opinion on the subject of dancing, and a Virden clergyman has preached a sermon on it. In my opinion, all the preaching and all the writing will never have the effect of banishing this popular form of innocent amusement from our midst. It is just as natural for a child to dance as it it for lambs and calves to gambol. Once I used to enjoy a dance myself and an invitation to the military ball at Virden quite warmed up my sluggish blood, and I thought seriously of attending, but alas, my party clothes are all destroyed by "Time" and the only satisfaction to be had would be to watch the guests arriving, and catch through the open door an occasional glimpse of the brilliant scene within. This would be too tantalizing altogether so I remained at home and enjoyed at second hand the graphic accounts given me of this very successful and enjoyable Ball.

"A Curler" seems to have a tolerably fair grasp of the amusements and clubs of Elkhorn, past and present, and I for one hope to see the curling club a live institution. The sport is healthy, invigorating, exciting, and no exception can be taken to it on the score of morality. My only regret is that distance prevents my becoming an active member. If some provision could be made for a skating rink in connection, it would be a boon to the little ones, and probably to some of the big ones too.

A recent caller described a turkey raffle he witnessed in your town a few evenings ago, and though not successful in winning a bird, he commended the fairness of the way it was run, but took exception, and quite properly too, to lads not yet in their teens being allowed to take part in it. I am not a stickler myself on this species of gambling, for gambling it undoubtedly is, but certainly mere children should not be encouraged to risk their pocket money, or cultivate the taste for this sort of speculation.

It is a long time since I witnessed any Hallow e'en sports, so am going to attend the social of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid on that night, and will probably describe next week what I see, for the benefit of those who cannot be there.

I regret to see the editorial columns of the "Advance" still filled with a laudatory account of its own importance, the same that has appeared for three or four weeks in succession. A large circulation is, of course, beneficial to the proprietor, but to my mind that is not all we look for in a paper, nor is it filling its proper sphere in the community. If an editor has any ideas of his own on current topics we expect to see them expressed in his paper. The public looked to the press for opinions on matters of interest and like to see them discussed intelligently; and to exert any influence in a district, a paper must surely be more than an advertising sheet, with a few local correspondents.

GOSSIP.

THE CURLING CLUB.

To the Editor of the DISTRICT ADVOCATE:—

DEAR SIR,—"A Curler's" remarks are scathing enough to completely crush a simple correspondent like myself, did I not feel that I was being unjustly abused. Loud talk about my being a "pessimist" "a dyspeptic" "a mean man" who "sneers" —"childish" and "silly" etc., is no argument, and had "A Curler" kept to the subject in hand he need not have taken up a half column of your paper in abusing your humble servant. The fact is this—I did not in my letter of the 20th ult. claim that the societies, clubs, etc., referred to had been a loss to subscribers or members, but I simply pointed out that they had been started with a favorable outlook, and those for the time being interested, had entirely got tired and let the matter drop. Then I asked, would it not be likely that the Curling Club would go the same way? Did I wish, like "A Curler" to wander from the question, I would ask if the "Lacrosse Club" IS still extant? Whether a single game of Tennis has been played for three months? or the same with every other amusement mentioned. And Mr. editor, I ask this—if these have not been self supporting, when the cost has been so small, will a curling club support itself when the expenses are so much greater?

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

The Elkhorn District Advocate is the title of a new journal which has been started to meet a want long felt by a rising community. The Advocate is conducted by Mr. F. J Greenstreet; and as his journalistic principals appear to be of the right stamp we have no doubt that his enterprise will be crowned with success.—Regina Leader.

Toronto, Oct. 31st.—The Provincial Board of Health met here on Saturday. In his report Dr. Brice predicted that Canada will be visited by cholera in 1893 and urges local boards to prepare for its coming.

JOHN. H. AGNEW,
BARRISTER &c. OFFICE NELSON Street, Virden, Manitoba.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.
THE
WORLD'S HIGHWAY.
CONNECTING THE
OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT.
and reaching all the
IMPORTANT CITIES
of the
AMERICAN CONTINENT.

The only line having a fleet of steamers on the Lakes, and with direct connection to
EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Lowest Rates. Best Time. Equipment superior to that of any other railroad.

Steamers sail from Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting train from Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 17.45 o'clock.

To Yokohama and Hong Kong.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN from Vanc'r.	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF CHINA " "	Dec. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA " "	Jan. 9

For full information apply to C. F. Travis, Agent, Elkhorn, or
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
W'pg

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Department of the Interior to hold a sale of School Lands in the Province of Manitoba on or about the first of January next.

The sale will be by public auction, and will be held in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, and at such other convenient points as may hereafter be decided upon.

Due notice will be given prior to the sale of the dates and places at which it is to be held, and complete lists of the lands will be furnished.

In the meantime preliminary lists which will be subject to alteration from time to time as the reports of the School Lands Inspectors are received, both as regards the parcels to be sold and the upset prices may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to the Commissioner of Dominion, Lands, Winnipeg.

As the public does not appear to be fully aware that the Department of the Interior, being charged with the administration of these lands, is bound to take every possible means to prevent their illegal occupation, it is conceived to be necessary to publish this intimation of the fact, and to make it known as widely as possible that actions of law will be instituted after the auction sale hereinbefore mentioned against all persons who may assume to occupy or cultivate the lands or any portion thereof.

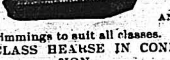
The lands in question will be offered for sale without regard to any improvements which may be alleged to exist thereon, the value of which will in no case be secured to the person at whose cost the said improvements may be alleged to have been affected.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 4th October, 1892.

HEALEY'S
Furniture &
Art store.

Full Lines of Furniture, House Furnishings, High class Pictures, Mouldings, Etc. on hand at all times.
Stock of
COFFINS, AND CASKETS, AND



Trimmings to suit all classes.
FIRST-CLASS HEARSE IN CONNECTION.
NELSON STREET, — VIRDEN.

In connection with
THE CAVANAGH HOTEL,
ARKELL'S STABLES.
LIVERY, AND FEED, SALE

Good Rigs,
&
HORSES.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Geo. ARKELL — Proprietor.

J. SIMINGTON
Builder and Contractor.
ELKHORN, — MAN.

TIME IS FLYING.
and as quickly as night follows day we find ourselves peacefully drifting into another season.
The immense piles of Fall Goods that we are showing will bear testimony to the fact that
IT WILL NOT ALWAYS BE SUMMER.
OUR STOCK OF
fall dress goods
is adapted to fill the wants of every lady. Buying direct from the manufacturers enables us to present this season to our customers Dress Goods unapproachable in Style, Quality and Price.

LinenS.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Tickings, &c., direct importations at regular wholesale prices.

OUR
Clothing Department
is in excellent trim. We are showing an extended stock of Men's Clothing, Suits commencing at $7, All-Wool Pants commencing at $1.50, Suits in Tweeds, Worsteds, Sacques, Cutaways. Excellent Values, New Patterns, First-class Fit.
Bear in mind we have the stock to select from, and if the prices don't suit you need not buy. We guarantee to fit you every time. The prices are away down, for we bought them right.

BOOTS & SHOES,
The new stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, just arrived, has been bought at a very Low Price. As it is impossible to give you an idea of the variety and cheapness of this stock, come and see for yourselves. We can save you from 10 to 50 per cent. No trouble to show them.

Groceries.
Since it is a self evident fact that you must eat to live, we desire to present to your economical attention our complete stock of General Groceries, at Lowest Prices. A discount of 5, 10 and 17 per cent. allowed for Cash.

R. M. COOMBS
AND COMPANY.
RICHILL AVENUE, — ELKHORN, MAN.

NEW MEAT MARKET,

RICHILL AVENUE, — ELKHORN.
Sausages, Fresh Meat, Ice
For Sale.
ORDERS TAKEN & MEAT DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE TOWN.
PRICES AWAY DOWN.
JOHN H. ANGUS, PROPRIETOR.

FOR
NEW AND CHEAP
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
FUR OVERCOATS,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, TEAS,
(Great Value)
New goods
COMING
Daily,
GO TO
McLEOD'S
Post Office Store, Elkhorn, Man.

BARBER SHOP!
AND
Billiards!
RICHILL AV. — ELKHORN.
Hair Cutting & Shaving.
BILLIARD
AND
POOL — TABLES,

Cigars &c.
W. J. DIXON, — PROP.

THE
ORIGINAL
MEAT MARKET
NEXT TO
BROADLEY'S LUMBER YARD.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Best prices
GIVEN
FOR HIDES, WOOL, &c.
E. MUTTON'S WELL KNOWN
Sausages
always on hand.
T. D. CAVANAGH, — Proprietors.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.
SHOE-
MAKER.
(opposite Cavanagh Hotel.)
BOOTS AND
Shoes
made to order; also mended and
REPAIRED.
Material and workmanship second to none.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT,
J. MIDDLETON,
Contractor and
CAR-
PENTER.
Repairs of Buggies, Buckboards, Cutters, Wagons Carts, Farm machinery, or implements of any kind promptly attended to.
Window frames, Door frames or other house work made to order on the shortest notice.
Painting, paper hanging, sign writing,
Contracts taken for the erection of buildings in town.
Orders promptly attended to; satisfaction guaranteed.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
J. Preston
New Shop, [opposite Cavanagh Hotel.]
TAILORING.
done in all its branches.
Gentlemen's suits made to order.
Lowest possible living prices.
Over 500 Pieces to Choose from.
Good fit and good workmanship
GUARANTEED.
Clothes repaired, cleaned and pressed.
N. B. Parties bringing their OWN MATERIAL can have same made up to order.

SOMERVILLE & Co.,
MARBLE AND GRANITE
WORK,
BRANDON.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Rosser Avenue, — Brandon, Man.

Cavanagh
HOTEL,
Elkhorn — Man.
First-class accommodation
for
Travellers.
GOOD COMMERCIAL AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Stage
DEPOT
For Kola &
BIRTLE (VIA BEULAH.)
GOOD LIVERY
AND STABLING in connection
T. D. CAVANAGH, PROP.

X
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orbitant prices that
haust,
tinguish, or
terminate your
chequer are not
torted by
R. M. COOMBS & COMPANY.

WANTED A SECOND HAND LATHE. Iron headstocks; to swing 12 inches at least. Complete with iron rests and face plates; also tools if possible. Apply to J. MIDDLETON, Elkhorn.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

November 6th, 1892.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
REV. R. C. STEVENSON, RECTOR.

Kola	11 A. M.
Elkhorn	4 P. M.
McGregor	7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.
REV. W. PENMAN, MINISTER.

Two Creeks	11 A. M.
Harrgrave	3 P. M.
Elkhorn	7:30 P. M.

METHODIST.
REV. T. M. TALBOT, MINISTER.

Elkhorn	11 A. M.
Minnedosa	1 15 P. M.
Woodville	3:15 P. M.

TOWN TALK.

"They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time." Hamlet, Act II. Scene 2.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd. 1892.

Miss McNaughton of Virden, is visiting friends in town.

Hon. Mr. Clifford of Austin, spent a few days here last week.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Arthur E. Aspenwall.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, at R. M. Coombs & Co's.

Mr. Arnold Bradford has been appointed caretaker for the new school and Presbyterian church.

A number of people, chiefly from Kola, leave here on Friday and Saturday next for the old country.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Table Oilcloths, Carriage Rugs and Horse Blankets cheap at R. M. Coombs & Co's.

It is suggested that Van should employ some of Murphy's artists to finish up the job of painting the store and house.

A special train having on board three hundred sailors of the Pacific Equadroon R. N. passed through Elkhorn on Wednesday.

Mr. James Weldman of the Rat Portage Record, and formerly of the Qu'Appelle Progress, intends starting a paper at Estevan.

Messrs. Peter and Joseph McKay left on Wednesday morning's train for England. They will sail from New York by the City of New York.

Mr. Broadley is continuing his building operations by erecting a small store which he intends to rent along side of his new brick block.

Mrs. Bowan has rented her restaurant to Mr. Harrison, the bricklayer who has been finishing the brick work on Mr. Broadley's new store.

Mr. Bell of Austin, has taken up his stand with the grain buyers. He is buying wheat through Crowe & Co's elevator, for Hon. Walter Clifford of Austin.

Mr. F. H. Thomas finished threshing on Thursday last. He had 1,350 bushels of wheat off 50 acres of backsetting, and 1,600 bushels off 80 acres of stubble.

Mrs. Greenstreet and children, of Elkhorn, Man., arrived in Sarnia Tuesday to spend the winter with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Robinson.—Sarnia Observer.

Mr. Daniel Lund, who arrived from Ontario last spring, and who has for a long time been suffering from a cancer in the stomach, died on Tuesday morning. The funeral will take place at Lippentott today.

Rev. Mr. Kimberly, English Church minister from Beulah, conducted the service in St. Mark's Church on Sunday last, and the Rev. R. C. Stevenson conducted services in the English Church at Beulah.

The quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, will take place on Wednesday the 9th inst, at the residence of Mrs. Travis. Tea will be served from 6 to 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

The town of Elkhorn has now its own newspaper, two editions have already appeared. The publication is named the Elkhorn District Advocate, is neatly printed and newsy. Mr. F. J. Greenstreet is the proprietor.—Qu'Appelle Progress.

At the meeting of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic at Brandon on Friday, Mr. Todd, police magistrate, said that he did not think that imprisonment for drunkenness worked reformation, but hardened men so that they became careless and indifferent, and would just as leave be in jail as any where else.

Last Tuesday morning about the hour of 2 o'clock, the proprietor of the Cavanagh hotel was startled by a strange noise at the back of his hotel, and thinking of burglars looked out of his bedroom window, and to his surprise recognized one of his boarders clinging frantically to a ladder, which position showed off to perfection that double-breasted Seamore coat.

Mr. Longman's little boy had a serious accident the other day. He was playing outside the farm house on Sunday when it is supposed that a horse kicked him. Any how he was picked up unconscious, and the doctor at once sent for. On his arrival he found that the child had a compound fracture of the scull. It is hoped that he will soon recover.

The Elkhorn District Advocate is the name of another paper just launched on the journalistic seas of Manitoba. In its salutory it says: We intend upholding the rights and interests of Manitoba first. No matter what may be said for or against legislation, which is, in our opinion, for the good of the province, we intend doing all in our power to uphold such legislation by all fair means at our disposal.—Portage la Prairie Review.

We hear from Kaslo City, B. C., that certain property owned by Mr. C. D. McKenzie, formerly of Elkhorn, shows considerable honey comb quartz. The honey comb has a vein which is at least three feet wide in the narrowest place. This is a gold proposition and the following assays have been had. One $720 gold and 105 oz. in silver; another $600 gold, $804 gold and $900 in gold per ton. All these assays carried some silver. Work will be advanced all winter.

Crockery in any style and price at R. M. Coombs & Co's.

Mr. George Frazer's family arrived from Beulah yesterday, and have taken up their quarters in their house on Richill Avenue.

At the Foresters' meeting on Wednesday evening, the officers for the ensuing term were installed, and one new member was initiated into the mysteries of Canadian Forestry.

At the meeting of the R. T. of T. on Tuesday evening, it was decided to oppose the petition of Mr. Harrison for a license for the Elkhorn restaurant. We hear since that the petition has been abandoned.

November the 10th will be Thanksgiving day. The elevators will be closed on that day, and it is hoped that the stores will follow suit, as a holiday at this time of year will do neither employers nor employees any harm.

Mr. A. C. Patterson, editor of the Qu'Appelle Progress, paid us a fraternal call on Thursday last. Mr Patterson is a candidate in the Conservative interest for election in East Assiniboia. The names of A. C. Thornburn of Broadview, and B. P. Richardson of Grenfell, will also be mentioned at the forthcoming convention. Mr. Patterson is inspector of weights and measures for this district.

The Foresters have abandoned their idea of giving a ball this year. The reason for this is not given, and we do not quite understand it as the majority of the members seem to wish for it. However, in place of a ball, a concert will be held in the town hall during the first week of December, which will be prepared by a committee of energetic gentlemen who will doubtless push the matter to a successful issue.

The town was but little disturbed on Hallow e'en, owing perhaps to the vigilance of the constable and one of the magistrates, who kept watch during the greater part of the night. The midnight maranders however, having heard that the superintendent of the Homes was sick in bed, bethought themselves that it would be a brave action on their part to move his buck board on to the top of the coal shed, which was done. This probably caused more trouble to the night hawks than it did annoyance to the proprietor of the vehicle or of the coal sheds.

The Municipality of Wallace tax-sale held Saturday at Elkhorn was very successful. Very little property was bought in by the municipality, and the total amount of cash received by the Treasurer—including taxes paid since advertising the sale, was $2,630. This will place the Municipal finances in a good condition and justifies the action of the Council in carrying no taxes except the School and judicial. It will now be in order for the Councillors of the west end to see that the roads are properly made and improved—for which there is ample room.

Three young men were arrested on Friday last and pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and disorderly and using profane language upon the public thoroughfares of the town. Mr. Cushing and Mr. T. Dixon sat on the case and the former gave the delinquents some very sound advice upon the subject in hand, with the warning that should a similar case be brought before him, the party charged would not be allowed the option of a fine, but be sent down for 30 days with hard labor. The men were fined $5.00 each and costs amounting in all to $8.15 apiece.

Dr. Thomas, who in early days of Elkhorn practised here, and who for the last few years has been practicing in the old country in partner-hip with a brother member of the faculty, paid a friendly visit to this place on Saturday last, and left on Sunday morning's express for the east where he is entering upon a new practice in Carberry. The doctor and his "auld wife" appear to be hearty and well, and quite delighted with the growth our town has made during his absence. Mrs. Thomas is at present residing with friends at Springholme.

The regular autumn and winter excursions to the east over the C. P. R. will probably commence about the first of December next, and it is not unlikely that a large number of people will take advantage of these cheap and pleasant excursions to seek a few weeks relaxation and amusement among their friends in the east. Mr. C. F. Travis, the C. P. R. agent at this station, will shortly be in a position to furnish all information to intending excursionists, and in the meantime would feel obliged if persons who propose taking a trip east would notify him of their intention, so that the Company may be able to form and estimate in advance of the accommodation that will be required. The fare will be about $12.00.

We were favored with a visit on Monday from Mr. H. C. Michell, formerly of Beulah, and now traveling correspondent for the Toronto Globe. Mr. Michell informs us that the Globe, recognizing the fact that much emigration is going on from the eastern townships, are anxious to afford their readers direct information as to the resources of Manitoba and the N. W. T. For this reason Mr. Michell has been visiting the country, going into every town and district, and gaining information from the actual settlers themselves. A series of articles upon the subject is being published, and it would be of great interest to the people of this country to obtain copies of this paper, in order that they might "see themselves as others see them."

QUERIES.

Whether the chairman thought a vote of thanks was due the ladies, or the audience who paid their money to clear off the debt of the ladies!

Whether Minto did not see the candy bag before he burst it!

Whether the sleeping draught worked on Arthur yet!

Whether the gentleman who carried the mail bags and received two apples as his reward, will exhibit them at the Chicago fair as the fruit of a Manitoba postmaster's gratitude!

How long it took the night birds to put that rig on the top of Van's coal shed! How long it took to take it down!

DEATHS.

LUND—At Lippentott on November 1st, Daniel Lund, aged 52 years.

ELKHORN MARKETS.

Potatoes are scarce and deliveries are being made at 30c. per bush.
A good demand for turnips.
Cabbage are worth 60c. per doz.
Onions are worth $1.25 per bush.
Butter is improving in quality and is worth from 17 to 18c. per lb.
Fresh eggs bring 16. per doz.
Wheat No. 1 hard, 48c.; No. 2, 46c.
Oats, 16c. few offering.

HALLOWE'EN ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given in the hall on Monday last went off well. The hall was crowded and the participants in the amusements and those who came to watch the fun seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The first part of the entertainment consisted of an address by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Penman, and games such as ducking for apples, striking the candy cheese, musical chairs, etc., and after these had been enjoyed to a full extent by the children, songs, recitations, and instrumental music were rendered. Candies, etc, were dispensed in neatly got up boxes and baskets for the almighty dime, and coffee and cake distributed. The object of the entertainment, besides that of pleasing the children, was to extinguish a long standing debt which the ladies of the Presbyterian church hope to wipe off by the proceedings. The total sum realized amounted to $55.00.

MARYFIELD

The many friends of Archie McCormick will be sorry to hear that he is still obliged to keep to his bed. It is now three weeks since he had to leave his machine, but we trust he will soon be around among the boys in his old time jolly manner again.

If the weather continues favorable this week, the threshing in this district will be finished. Adairs outfit has been running all the past week, but McCormick's closed down to give the stacks a chance to dry out. Wheat has averaged about 8 bush. per acre.

Mr. G. Johnson contemplates giving one of his phonographic entertainments in the school house on Tuesday evening. On the 10th November the school children give an entertainment to be followed by a social. All are invited.

We are on the eve of a bye-election to fill the vacancy created by the Hon. Ed. Dewdney's appointment as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. The seat will most probably be contested, and the present week will in all likelihood see the candidates in the field.

VIRDEN

A private letter from Mr. Chas. Scadding states that he is at present in the Toronto general hospital and expects to have an operation performed on his throat shortly.

A local option by-law will shortly be submitted to the Pipestone Municipality.

Messrs. T. Routledge and John Cain visited Newdale last week, returning on Saturday evening.

Mr. H. E. Kayll's weigh scales in front of his office on Nelson Street, are now ready for business and he solicits a share of the patronage of those having heavy loads to weigh.

A Thanksgiving concert will be held in the Methodist church next Thursday evening, for which a good programme has been prepared.

Mr. R. Steel returned from a trip to Winnipeg on last Thursday evening's train.

Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Adamson and Mrs. Hamilton-Ramsay are "At Home" to their friends this evening, in the town hall. A pleasant evening is anticipated.

The tax sale of the town lots in Virden will be held on December 1st, by Sec'y-Treasure A. G. McDougall.

Mr. Archie McDonald, manager of the Virden agency of the Massey-Harris Company, left on Tuesday morning for his annual trip to the head office at Winnipeg. The firm have done a very large business here during the past season, and intend pushing sales with increased vigor, for next year.

Mr. H. M. Pollock, of the Assiniboine farm at Two Creeks, left on last Tuesday's train for the Winnipeg hospital for medical treatment.

BRANDON.

A wonderful change for the better has been seen in Brandon within the last year or two. Solid brick and stone buildings have sprung up in every direction. Nearly every visitor has seen and admired the experimental farm and the asylum which shows up so well from all parts of the town, but there are buildings equally as grand in the midst of the town, but which owing to their situation are not so striking. Amongst others we might mention blocks built and being built by Messrs. Christie, Miller, Laplant, Halpin, W. A. McDonald Adamson, Resor & Bell Bros. These are all on Rosen Avenue, but many more equally fine blocks are built on the south side of the city.

A great demonstration is to be held on Tuesday evening, when the Hon. T. M. Daly is expected to arrive from the east.

The preparations for the banquet to be held on the 4th inst, in honor of Mr. Daly are nearing completion, and the energetic secretary, Mr. A. C. Wells, tells your correspondent that he believes the opera house will be too small to hold the company.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

On Tuesday of last week, Joseph, son of Mr. Sieno, of Tp. 11, had the misfortune to have his leg broken. The boy was engaged in harrowing with oxen and in turning did not notice that he was in line with the harrows, which caught his left leg breaking it in two places just above the ankle. Dr. Goulding of Virden, was summoned as soon as possible and set the limb. The patient is getting on as well as could be expected.

Threshing in this district is about finished. Wheat has turned out, generally about 15 or 16 bushels per acre. Some little damage was done to grain in stacks during the recent storm, but on the whole we got off pretty safely.

VIRDEN ROLLER MILLS.

RUNNING EVERY DAY!
Bring your Gristing before Cold Weather sets in.
Forty lbs. of Flour per bushel of No. 1 Hard, and 18 lb. of Feed.
FIRST CLASS FLOUR GUARANTEED.
Koester & Son.
Ask for Quotations for Flour, Bran and Shorts.

FRAME AND MILLER.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND LUMBER,
of all kinds at lowest prices.
A call IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
107, NELSON STREET, VIRDEN.

W. M. CUSHING,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES.
Notary Public.
Commissioner For Taking Affidavits.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPORTY.
IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.
RICHILL AVENUE, ELKHORN.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL
WILL BE Re-opened SHORTLY.
O. R. JONES, PROP

M. VAN NOSTRAND
DEALER IN
Hard, Soft, Anthracite, and Blacksmith's
COAL.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES

GROCERIES,
TEA A Specialty.
FRUIT IN SEASON.

R. de W. WALLER,
Commission Agent.
Agent for the GREAT WEST LIFE Assurance Company.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY.
IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.
Office in Broadley's Block. ELKHORN.

THE Popular Store,
Rogers & Douglas,
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE,
WITH NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
Call And See
Our New Stock Of CLOTHING,
CASH DISCOUNT OF
5 per cent off all Groceries,
10 per cent off all Dry goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing.
ROGERS AND DOUGLAS, Richill Avenue, Elkhorn.

DONT forget to visit
BROADLEY'S NEW HARDWARE STORE,
STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
Car Load Just Arrived,
Coal Heaters, Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
LOWEST PRICES,
Tinsmithing DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Brick, and full line of
Building Material.
Iron Bedsteads and Wool Mattresses at "right" prices.
CARLOAD OF AMERICAN COAL OIL.
Shot, Powder, Loaded Shells, and a full line of Ammunition.
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.
Money to Loan on Farm Property.

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO.
(LIMITED.)
Have the option of selecting under the terms of agreement with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Over 2,100,000 acres
of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba, which they offer for sale on *easy terms*.
No cultivation conditions.
Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.
Town Lots
For Sale in the Village of Elkhorn. Maps and other information can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. Or from
C. F. TRAVIS, Agent, Elkhorn.
W. B. Scarth, Land Commissioner.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
FOR SALE OR RENT—GOOD FARM, only 7 miles from Elkhorn, 90 acres under cultivation. House, stable & granery Plenty of good water. All necessary machinery. Would rent on shares. Apply—DISTRICT ADVOCATE OFFICE.

WANTED.
WANTED EVERYBODY IN TOWN & country to advertise in these columns. 50 cents for 10 lines 1st insertion. 25 cents each subsequent insertion; three insertions for $1.00. Apply for further particulars to the Office of this Paper.

TALKS TO LITTLE GIRLS.

THE DANGER OF THE TIME IS IN GROWING OLD TOO FAST.

Why They Should Stay Little Girls as Long as Possible—The Standards of Friendship—Early Youth is the Time When Life's Joys are Sweetest.

Are there any little girls left to be talked to, I wonder? says a writer in the Chicago Herald. There used to be lots of 'em. They wore smooth hair and calico frocks and sunbonnets. They went to bed at sundown, excepting when the days were very, very short, and then they bade the world good night song before the kitchen clock struck 9. They said "Yes, ma'am," and "No, sir," and courtesied when they met a stranger on the road. They played "tag" and "gray wolf" in the summer twilights with other boys and girls, and had no more knowledge of beaux and balls, than a kitten has of face-powder. They were full of fun and frolic that was never rude nor unkind, and they ate bread and butter and drank milk without knowing there were such abominable confections and concoctions in the world as French candies and strong tea and coffee. Some mysterious "Pied Piper" of modern date has bewitched them all away with the merry music of his fife; I think, so that we see them no more, like spring the daffodils, cheering the earth with their beautiful presence. But if there be any stray little girls left between the chinks of the hills, I want them to gather around me for a half hour and hear the talk I find awaiting them to-night in the bottom of my heart.

Set other and higher standards for your friendships than perishable externals. That is, form your friendships according to what your friend is, rather than what she seems to be. A body may wear a smart gown and a feathered hat, and not be worth the salt the farmer puts in pork brine. On the other hand, a homely and plain exterior may hide a heavenly spirit, just as an autumn thicket conceals a singing thrush. The companion you may have on hand just now, who talks a great deal of silly nonsense about the boys, and jingles a lot of bangle bracelets and dresses like a maid turned twenty, with face powder and spotted veils, bangs and flashy rings, will make a poor friend under practical test, just as a parrot makes poor company when one is downhearted. We select a bird for its ability to sing rather than for the splendor of its plumage—that is, we should do so. I know a few insane women who prefer parrots to singing larks, and they are in the minority and their taste may be safely questioned. Such a friend as I have described will fly away and leave you quite desolate whenever a bird with brighter plumage than you can boast flits athwart the sunshine and will put more thorns in your heart than roses in your hand. I think if I could choose right now the sweetest gift for the girl I loved best I should ask heaven to grant her a wise discrimination in the choice of her friends, that her tender heart might not be wounded by the unworthiness of the, unworthy and the faithlessness of the unfaithful.

Finally, girls, stay little girls just as long as possible. Don't put up your hair and let down your dresses until forced to do so by stress of time. There will come a day when you can no longer skip rope or play with dolls, or romp by the light of the young moon. It is inexorable in its coming and all the protests of my pen cannot stay it in its course. You will find it at the bend of the river where "womanhood and childhood meet;" you will discover it just at the magical hour when "morning merges into noon; May glides onward into June." No definite date is fixed for it on the calendar of flitting time, but it is there, and when it comes you may fold away childish things with childish garments and be as much of a woman as you like. But stay a little girl while you may and gather all of the sweetness you can from the bud so soon to be a blossom. I would give the world to know just what day it was I forsook doll playing, but I would give more than this world holds to find the confiding heart I laid aside with my dolls and the innocent trust I lost track of the day I finally pinned up my braids.

If you are attending school give the best of yourself and the freshest of your thoughts to study. The most thorough teacher in the world cannot make a good student out of a girl who won't help herself. If you will read silly books, and your mother is foolish enough to encourage you in keeping late hours and eating injudicious food, in idle companionships and indiscriminate amusements, there is less hope of making anything of you later on than there is of turning a mouth organ into a violin.

Have fun, lots of it; play like a sunbeam, making glad the dark places of the earth, and race like a leaf before the wind when you are out of school and off duty; all this will keep your brain from over fatigue, but get to bed early, abjure parties, flee from the terrors of corset-laces and high heels, drink milk and let tea alone as you would turn aside from the sting of an adder, and boycot candy. Then shall your retain your freshness as the rose which grows in the garden where the sunshine and the showers can find it outlives the hot-house and ephemeral bloom of the florist's high-pressure care.

Taking Care of Lamps.

Buy the best oil.

Fill the lamps by daylight.

Lamps should be kept well filled.

Never attempt to light a lamp that is only partly filled.

Keep the oil can closed and in a cool place.

Lamps to be carried should be of metal and have handles.

See that any hanging lamps you may have are securely hung.

When buying lamps select those in which the end of the burner is considerably elevated above the body of the lamp.

Watch your wicks closely, and change them before they become too short.

If burning oil gets upon the floor smother with woolen blankets or rags.

High Priced Work.

Lady—What makes these fashion publications so costly?

Dealer—The plates, madam; the pictures, you know.

Lady—Anybody can draw hats and dresses.

Deler—Ah, yes; but it takes a great artist to draw faces that will look well with them.—New York Weekly.

HANGING PICTURES.

An Art Which May be Acquired by Diligent Study.

There is nothing adds so much to the furnishing of a house as the pictures on the wall, and even Mr. Eastlake, relentless iconoclast as he is, says that "they contribute greatly to that appearance of comfort which is the especial characteristic of an English home." Take down the familiar pictures and the apartment seems bare and meager. Rehang them in the new house and at once an air, attractive and home-like, settles upon the unaccustomed surroundings.

In Europe it is quite customary to hang family portraits in the dining-room, or, should the space prove insufficient, in the adjoining hall. And this seems reasonable when the portraits have intrinsic excellence, but the practice that has grown up in the United States of retaining large photographs of deceased friends upon the wall after they have become faded caricatures of the departed, is not to be commended on the score of sentiment or art.

Different kinds of pictures should never be hung together, and though few modern houses are sufficiently spacious to admit of setting aside a room for each kind, they may at least be assigned to separate walls. It is also important that such pictures as require a glass should not be hung opposite a window, where the reflections on the glass will entirely destroy the effect. Neither should a very gay French painting be hung near a cool, quiet landscape, or, by contrast, the one will be vulgarized and the other made to seem tame and uninteresting.

Almost every person knows that the approved height for hanging pictures is five feet six inches from the floor to the center of the canvas, but this rule does not apply to very large, or full-length studies, which must be somewhat higher. Nor is it necessary to place them close together. Small objects, such as sconces, mirrors, brackets, etc., may alternate the pictures with good effect.

Unless in a gallery, where some pictures must necessarily be above the eye line, it is better to have the picture hang flat against the wall. A tilting, unsteady picture is never seen to advantage, and is trying to the nerves of an observer. This difficulty will be entirely obviated if two cords are used instead of one, each suspended from a nail of its own. Flat chains which are made for the purpose give an appearance of solidity, and in case of large pictures, look well; an embroidered, fancy galloon is sometimes used in the same way with good effect, but care must be taken that it harmonizes with the wall behind it. Wire for this purpose first came into use because it was practically invisible, but this seems rather an objection than otherwise. If pictures must be hung at all, it is more comfortable to see how they are hung rather than to be haunted by a sense of insecurity.

In preparing a wall it is always well to remember that pictures appear to the best advantage against a vague, general design; one that does not assert itself. If choice of wall covering is beyond our control, the defect may be remedied by suitable drapery, or even in case of large and important pictures, by a screen or curtain large enough to project beyond the frame and furnish a suitable background.

With these hints by way of guidance, you will be careful not to hang the new picture too high or too low; not to surround it with neighbors of a different species from itself; not to place it if glazed, opposite a window; and to see that it is placed firmly against the wall without the unsightly cord triangle that has come down to us from our fathers. A beautiful picture properly framed and appropriately hung becomes doubly valuable, while many another which appears cold and crude is made so by a neglect of these important points.

Serving Meals Without a Servant.

A housekeeper who keeps no servant asks how to serve deserts; how to serve the other dishes at dinner; what comes after the oatmeal or the mush at breakfast; when to pour the coffee; and if the plates should be distributed on the table or placed beside the carver?

The conditions are so different in different families that no arbitrary rules can be given for these things, but here are a few suggestions which may be helpful: Have everything ready in the kitchen to put on the table without delay, and place the dishes where they will keep hot until wanted. Eggs in any form must, of course, be served as soon as cooked; therefore they must be timed very carefully. Put the mush on the table at your own place and serve it in saucers or little dishes that come for that purpose. Anyone who does not mush or fruit may decline it, and wait for the next course. After the mush has been served, remove the dishes, and place the rest of the breakfast on the table. The plates should be hot and be piled before or at one side of the carver. While he is serving, pour the coffee. When there is another member of the family who can put the second course on the table, the housekeeper should be relieved of this part of the work. It is hard on a woman not only to have to prepare the breakfast, but also to arise from the table, bring in the second course and serve this, as she often must, since, as a rule, men are in a hurry in the morning and cannot assist their wives in serving the breakfast.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Value of a Drop of Oil.

Every housekeeper knows how annoying it is to have the hinges of the doors squeak, and the locks and bolts refuse to move unless great force be used. Many do not realize that a few drops of oil will, as a rule, remedy these annoyances. First spread a newspaper on that part of the floor over which the hinges swing. Now, with the sewing machine oil can, oil the hinges thoroughly, and then swing the door back and forth until it moves without noise. Wipe the hinges, but let the paper remain for a few hours, to guard against the possible dripping of the oil. For locks and bolts, guard the floor in the same manner. Oil them thoroughly, working them until they will move with ease. The egg-beater and the ice-cream freezer should be oiled in the same manner.

A Good Cement for China.

Mix with a strong solution of gum arabic and water enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Apply this with a camel's hair brush to the broken edges and unite.

A Good Mucilage.

The best mucilage is made from gum tragacanth and water. When well dissolved, add a few drops of oil of cloves and a tiny piece of alum.

THE CHINESE FARMER.

HE LIVES IN A STATE OF ABJECT POVERTY.

His Quarter Acre Farm is Cultivated Entirely by Hand—The Pig and Cow Share His Miserable Rice-straw Hut—A Country Without Newspapers.

The Chinese farmer is in abject poverty. I rode up the Yang-tse Kiang, River as far as Hankow, 800 miles. The Yang-tse is another Mississippi River. The whole bottom is ridged with broken levees and dotted with graves as thick as haycocks on a New England meadow. The farmer's house is always a hut. It is generally built of rice straw and looks like a straw stack with holes eaten into it by sheep and hogs. It would be a poor cow shed in Canada.

When not made of rice straw it is built of rough boards or adobe bricks one story high, has paper for windows and is thatched with rice straw. It has no chimney and no stove. There are no flowers about it as with the Japanese. A pig and a cow may occupy the same hut. The pig is a scavenger with big black ears. The farmer has a few chickens and ducks, but never eats them himself. He never sees a newspaper. He has no carpet, no musical instrument, no books, and seldom a clock. The floor of his house is the hard ground. His bed is straw. He has no windows in his house or hut. In winter he covers himself with rags to keep warm, and in summer he is almost naked. He sows his barley or rice in a hill, tops them by hand, reaps them with a sickle, and winnows them in the wind. A quarter of an acre is a big farm. What little manure he has is in the liquid form, and when he manures a beet you can smell it a mile away. He has no knowledge of politics. China might have a big war and he would never hear of it till troops marched into his rice field.—Eli Perkins, in New York Sun.

Co-operative Farming.

Co-operative farming has been successfully tried in New Zealand. Three distinct settlements were formed in the northern island of that colony between 1885 and 1887, the different blocks of land taken up for settlement being 112, 1,900 and 3,221 acres. The total value of the improvements made amounted from $15,000 to $30,000. The three settlements numbered in all 87 heads of families, and only five have failed to continue their payments to the Government. These payments are in the shape of rent and interest on advances, yet in a few more years each occupier will be the owner of his own farm, having paid for it by easy instalments. The land has been cultivated and planted to gardens, grass, orchards or other crops, dwellings have been built, and the land is gradually being entirely cleared. Each little band of pioneers forms a distinct settlement of its own, and will, undoubtedly, prove to be the nucleus of a large farm area. They assist one another in their work, and, through the easy terms for payment of the land afforded by the New Zealand Government, they are thus enabled to co-operate together, and establish for themselves permanent and paying homes.

A New Wheat Pest.

The Frit fly is a new wheat pest which has troubled farmers in border States the past summer and may reasonably be expected in Canada next season. It is similar to the Hessian and the little pest inates in the early spring, and the female deposits her eggs at the first joint of the wheat stem. As each female lays about 1,000 eggs on an average, and only one or two in each stem of wheat, from 500 to 1,000 stems will be killed by a single fly. These eggs hatch small maggots which bore themselves into the center of the stem and destroy the joint. The maggots soon reach full size and turn into a cocoon, which resembles the flaxseed, and they are found over the first joint of the stem. Stems infested by such worms, while they grow to full size, do not head out perfectly, but are still heavy enough to cause breakage at the weak part. By the time breakage occurs the maggots have turned to flies and thus make their escape through the ruptured stem.

Outside the Dominion.

In the United States there are 44 people in every 100 who are engaged in agriculture, as compared with 56 in Canada, 7 in England, 48 in France and 17 in Germany.

In Jamaica an acre of land under ginger yields an average crop of 4,000 pounds avoirdupois. The plant from which ginger is grown for preserving is the Zingiber officinalis, or the true ginger.

Russia exports 10,000 fowls weekly to Marseilles, France, and the agricultural papers of Constantinople are urging farmers there to raise poultry after the manner of the French.

Freight rates on agricultural products from farms to terminal points have been reduced by the Government of Queensland, which owns all the railroads.

The average daily consumption of milk in England is 2.17 pints per family of five persons, or 0.43 pints per head, an average annual consumption per head of 19.75 gallons. The railways bring daily to London 110,000 gallons of milk besides 20,000 gallons supplied from cows in London. The net imports of butter and margarine into England are eight pounds and eight ounces, and of cheese six pounds one ounce per head of the population.

Poultry Scratchings.

It is much better to divide the flock at night, permitting a small number to roost together. Crowding results very frequently in diseases.

Grind up the bones from the meat you use for the table, leaving some of the meat on the bones, both being essential at intervals. Hens lay better if thus fed twice or three times a week.

The earthen drinking fountain is the cleanest and most convenient when water must be carried to a flock of fowls. The water remains cool longer in earthenware than in tin. A running stream is best of all.

Keep the poultry in a house especially provided for them. Do not permit the manger in the horse or cow stable to be contaminated with the droppings, making the food distasteful to the horse or cow that occupies the stall.

White Rose Comb Leghorns are preferable to the Single Comb in Northern climates where the winters are long and severe. A Rose Comb does not freeze and blacken as quickly as the Single Comb variety. They are as good layers and as pretty fowls.

THE WIFE'S EMPTY PURSE.

Though a Co-Earner She Often Is Not a Sharer.

"I never have five cents even for postage stamps without asking for it." The speaker was a young wife, who, in her girlhood, earned regular wages as a seamstress, and when married found her financial position changed. Eben held the purse strings and made plenty of money. But new machinery was often needed; improvements must be made; hired hands cost a good deal, and so no allowance was thought of for the wife, who had the position of "nurse, seamstress, housemaid, cook," with the added duties of motherhood.

"I always have a lump in my throat when I ask for a dollar," she said, "and I used to go to his pocketbook for spare change, for at the marriage service he said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' But when little Tom began to steal pennies because he wanted something and could not get it I began to wonder if I had done wrong and the sin was visited on him."

It was a sad contrast, this little mother's tender conscience, with a world of trickery and knavery.

Nowhere is this lack of pocket-money felt so much as among farmers' wives and daughters. Many of them go from positions in the city, teachers, typewriters, saleswomen, with a regular salary, a good cook can earn her $14 a month. She may marry a young farmer, and with all her life before her decide to be his helpmeet and money saver.

How they work and struggle to pay off the farm, to get the necessary improvements made! But when the fight is partly over, sometimes the young wife has a feeling of envy on Saturday nights, when her husband pays the "hands" who have worked for him, and has not a dollar for her; for she knows that they have been fed while she has served—that they have slept while she has lost hours of slumber with the precious babe in her arms, and that they can buy clothes that she would feel it extravagant to wear.

Black Tea.

Black tea is prepared in a different manner from the green. The leaves are allowed to lie spread out on bamboo trays for a considerable time; then they are thrown up in the air by the workmen, tossed about, beaten, patted, until they become soft or flaccid, then tossed in a heaped and let alone until they begin to change color, then they are shaken about in a tea-pan, roasted over a hot fire, rolled, shaken out, exposed to the air again, turned over, partially dried, put in the pan a second time for five minutes or so, then rolled, tossed over and tumbled again, then put in a sieve, placed over the fire again, rolled about, put over again, three or four times, then packed thickly in a basket; the Chinaman makes a hole through the mass of leaves with his hand to give vent to the smoke and steam; then over the fire they go, and remain there until they are perfectly dry—in fact, until the fire dies out. After which it is picked over, packed and assorted for the market. The difference between black and green tea is said to be this: The latter retains all its acrid properties, and if much of it is drank it produces nervous irritability and sleeplessness, while the former has a great deal of this oil dried out of it.

Woman's Waist.

The Venus de Medici is five feet five inches in height; 26 inches about the waist, 34 about the bust and 44 about the hips. The women employed as "cloak models" by most of the dry goods establishments of any city are about of the same height. The measurements required of a "model" five feet five inches in height in one establishment are the following: Waist, 22½ to 24 inches; bust, 34 to 35; hip, 45 to 47; base of skull to waist, 16; biceps, 11½ to 12.

A prominent physician recently gave the following as the current measurement for a well-formed, well-developed and healthy woman five feet five inches: Waist, 24 inches; bust, 33½ to 34½; biceps, 12 to 13; wrist, 5½ to 6½; hips, 44 to 45; calf, 13 to 15; and ankle, 7 to 7½. The doctor's "model woman" has smaller hips and a smaller bust and about the same waist as a "cloak model."

Chrysanthemums and Frost.

Chrysanthemums are the only flowers that will continue blossoming after they have been disturbed by being brought into the house from the garden in the fall. If this fact were better understood by amateur horticulturists so many beautiful chrysanthemums would not be left to the ravages of frost. After they have finished blossoming for this season they may be relegated to the cellar until spring, and then again brought forth for garden garniture.

Notes for the Housewife.

The round point of a lead pencil is a good thing with which to remove a speck of anything from the eye.

Skimmed milk makes hardwood floors, stained ones and oil cloths look shiny. A woolen cloth should be used to wipe up the floor with.

Newspapers wet thoroughly and crumpled up are excellent to sweep a carpet with, making it look bright, and with far less trouble than it is to wipe it with a damp cloth.

To rid canaries of vermin, hang the bird in a warm place before retiring for the night. Wrap a damp white cloth around the cage. Do not cover the cage entirely. Rise before daylight and remove the cloth, when the pests will be found sticking to it. Try this for a few nights, and your bird will be free from vermin.

Coffee is used for mixing blacking for the stove, in order to make it stick closer and last longer. Most housekeepers prefer the old-fashioned blacking to any of the cements, because of its lasting qualities. The cement is easier to apply, as it requires no labor in polishing. No stove should be blacked more than once a month, but it should be kept clean by instantly wiping off any clots of grease which may be spilled upon it. The flues of a stove should certainly be cleaned as often as once a month.

Marble is a very difficult article to clean if it is stained in such a way that the stain has sunk into the stone. Slight stains may be removed with a pumice stone or with vigorous scrubbing. Greasy stains are best removed with a paste of fuller's earth applied in the same manner it is applied to wall paper.

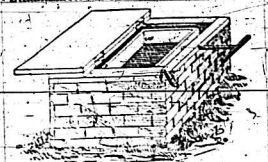
To restore black cashmere, wash it in hot soda with a little borax in the water; rinse in very strong bluing water, and iron while damp.

The best mucilage is made from gum tragacanth and water. When well dissolves, add a few drops of oil of cloves and a tiny piece of alum.

"USEFUL AND HANDY.

A Combined Ash-Bin and Sifter That Any Farmer Can Make.

Many mysterious fires have been traced directly to the careless leaving of ashes containing live coals near some inflammable material. It is a common



COMBINED ASH-BIN AND SIFTER.

practice to set pails and other vessels containing ashes and live coals directly on the floor of some out-building. It is certainly very foolish to run all this risk when, for la few dollars, a good and safe receptacle for the ashes can be easily constructed. The engraving shows a simple form, three feet wide, four feet long, two and a half feet above ground, and one foot below ground. It is made from brick laid in single tier with water lime. Where coal is used, there is great economy in sifting the ashes. Two iron or wooden bars can be placed crosswise six inches below the top. Upon these rests a common ash riddle with handle projecting in front. By throwing the ashes on the sifter and closing the hinged cover, the coal is separated from the ashes without a cloud of dust. The handle is simply hooked to the sifter and unfastened when the sifter is emptied. Wood ashes need not be sifted, but may be safely thrown into the bin while hot. A cement floor will keep the ashes dry. Unleached wood ashes are an excellent fertilizer.—American Agriculturist.

Forests and Famine.

The awful famine in Russia is a warning to us not to destroy our forests, says the National Provisioner. The destruction of the forests in Russia began more than half a century ago, and we see the lamentable result to-day. In 1850 the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia was warned that there would be famine unless the destruction of the forests was stopped. "Our country is flat," said the report which contained the warning, "and, denuded of its trees, is accessible to every wind. The terrible east wind meets with no obstacle, and destruction follows in its train. In this wind lies our fate, perhaps to be encountered in the near future."

Some years ago there were great stretches of forest along the rivers Volga, Don and Dnejper, but these have now for the most part disappeared and desert plains have taken their place. Other notable facts are that the rivers are ever becoming shallower and that the rainfall is diminishing. One great river, the Volskia, which is 250 miles in length, is permanently dried up, and a similar fate awaits other important rivers. Is it any wonder that drought is the result and that this drought has resulted in famine?

A more impressive object lesson cannot be found anywhere, and any Government which wilfully disregards it is guilty of criminal negligence. Especially is it the duty of the Government to pay heed to it. We have for years been destroying our forests in the most reckless manner, and we have only to look at Russia to know what we may expect if this destruction of our forests is to continue. Alarmists we are not. We know that with our wonderful resources we need not dread famine for many years to come, and we as yet see no reason to believe that there will at any time be found in this country the same causes which have produced the present famine in Russia. We know, however, that our forests constitute a large portion of the national wealth, and that in so far as we destroy them we are robbing posterity and hampering future commerce. All forests which do not belong to the nation should belong to the nation; and, being national property, should be guarded and kept in proper order. They are as necessary to the well-being of a country as rivers and canals, and not a single tree in them should be placed at the mercy of private individuals or corporations.

Dairy Dots.

The production of milk in winter calls for some skill in feeding, more attention to the cows and gives a better profit.

When the meal has to be scraped out of the corners of the bin in order to get enough for a feed the chances are that the measure will be scant.

In sections where there has been too much rain the grass is too watery to make a sufficient ration and the cows should be fed some hay and meal.

The more good feed you can secure on a small area of pasture for cows, the better, as they have less ground to travel over for what food they need, and so it does them more benefit.

The dairyman who feeds only home products, corn fodder and cornmeal, for instance, does not always practice economy. Better vary this one-sided ration by exchanging some corn for linseed meal.

Let every dairyman see that his pasture lot is strictly an abundant grazing field, and not a nursery for bushes and weeds, and we will have the "flush of milk" prolonged without any additional cost.

Horticultural Notes.

No water should be allowed to stand on the strawberry bed.

Raspberries and, blackberries should be cultivated in the same way.

While red raspberries may be planted in the fall, it is best to plant the black caps in the spring.

For the present, at least, keep the onions scattered in thin layers until thoroughly cured.

Plants that propagate from suckers should always be planted so as to cultivate all around them.

The mistake is not in growing too much fruit, but rather in growing too much that is of a poor quality. There is always a demand for the best.

So far as is possible handle apples only once in picking and packing for market. Keep out of cellars as long as possible, but always in a cool, dry place.

Strawberries are fruit; so are tomatoes, melons and cucumbers. One suggested distinction between a vegetable and a fruit is that the latter may be eaten raw, while the former must be cooked, but that doesn't hold always. Technically, a fruit incloses the seeds of the plant and is matured overground; plant growth matured underground is a vegetable.

ALL FIXED UP.

Various Concoctions That Put an Abused Individual Into Proper Condition.

He had a great big satchel in his right hand and an umbrella in his left as he entered the drug store. When he had squared himself in front of the soda fountain he dropped the satchel with a thud and the umbrella with a clatter and said:

"Gimme sumthin' for the brain."

"Phosphate?" inquired the girl.

"You know best. I want sumthin' that will act as fodder fur the brain. I jest gin a feller a twenty-shillin' gold piece in place of a penny, and I guess my brain is softenin' up."

She drew him a glass of phosphate and he made about three swallows of it. Then he put the glass down and asked:

"Got anything fur the nerves?"

"Yes, sir."

"Gimme sumthin'. Feller jest kicked me off a hoss car and my nerves are right on the jump."

He downed the stuff without stopping to take breath, and as he lowered the glass he asked:

"Got anything here fur shivers?"

"We have calisaya."

"Gimme some. Policeman said he'd run me in, and cold shivers are galloping up and down my spine."

He drank this mixture with less haste, and after he had wiped off his chin he said:

"There orter be somethin' to brace up the hull system in general, but I don't know the name of it."

"We—we have tone," she replied.

"Then gimme some. I'm a goin' out and find that feller who kicked me and gin him an awful lickin'. Put in a heap of tone and not much froth."

He drank this with an occasional interval to ejaculate "Ah!" and appeared calmer as he said:

"I guess that will purty nigh fetch me, and I'll top off with somethin' to make me so hoppin' that nobody can't hold me. Gimme some pineapple, lemon, vanilla, strawberry, vichy and cream, all shook up together."

He got what he asked for, and as he paid for the job lot and picked up his baggage he muttered:

"Brain all right—nerves all right—system all right, and I'm fightin' mad and ready to die! If I find that galoot I'll whip!"

She Asked Too Much.

"Dearest, dearest Angelina, am I yours?"

"I don't know, Mr. de Mouse; can you keep me in suspenders?" and she looked sternly at him.

"Yes, my own."

"But there are other things. I belong to ten societies for the improvement of the feminine mind. Can you keep house, Mr. de Mouse?"

"I will try, my own."

"And cook as your mother used to do?"

"I—I will learn."

"And take Fido out every day to walk?"

"No," said Mr. de Mouse in a firm, manly voice. "I draw the line at Fido. I may be weak and effeminate, but when it comes to drawing a feeble-minded poodle along the sidewalk by a string, I'm not in it. Farewell, cruel gu-r-l, you have made a man of me," and Mr. de Mouse walked out and Angelina saw him no more.

A Real Artist.

Claribel—So you are engaged, I hear, Mabel? Who is the man?

Mabel—Oh, he's a charming fellow; an artist.

Claribel—What, one of these poor men, who draw?

Mabel—He draws, but he isn't so awfully poor.

Claribel—He must be, Mabel. They all are. What kind of drawing does he do?

Mabel—The very nicest kind, Claribel. He draws checks and the banks pay him cash for them right on the spot.

Claribel—Er—er—um: Let me compliment you, Mabel, on your artistic taste.

Her Amendment.

Flossie had seen something on the street which greatly amused her and when she had concluded talking of it to her mother she drew a long breath and exclaimed:

"Why, mamma, I just thought I would bust."

"Gracious me, Flossie," said the horrified mother, "you must use more elegant language than that."

"Well, then, break open," she said apologetically, and the amendment was accepted.

A Great Saving.

Fair Customer—Are you sure this sticky paper will catch flies?

Dealer—Yes, indeed, mum. I sold half a dozen sheets to a boarding-house keeper yesterday and in two hours she caught enough for a huckleberry pie.

Entitled to the Title.

Dabney—In which army did General Grabber serve?

Hustler—Not in either.

Dabney—How does he get the title?

Hustler—He commands a large salary.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not to be Expected.

"Pshaw," exclaimed the professor to the student who was rehearsing his Latin oration, "you are too solemn. There's no life in your speaking at all."

"Of course, not," responded the student, lively enough, "you don't expect it in a dead language, do you?"

For Revenge's Sake.

"You consent, finally, to my marrying Algy, mother, dear?"

"Yes, daughter, with all my heart."

"But you said you hated him."

"That's why I want to be his mother-in-law."

Identified at Last.

Bellefield—I read the other day about two men who traded wives.

Bloomfield—Is that an illustration of the "trade relations" we hear mentioned so often?—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Uncertain.

Foggs—Hello, old man, I hear that you are to marry Miss Duton.

Trotter—So did I. I'm going up now to ask her if the report is true.

Rev. Plink Plunk on Wants.

"Man wants but little here below," deah breddern, but some men's idea ob what a "little" is would make de biggest hog in de world blush at his own abstemiousness.

Town and Seaside.

He—I don't see as much of you in town as I did at the sea shore.

She (blushing)—Well, I should hope not.